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The type is large and clear, the maps remarkably numerous for so small a book, and every part of the world is described in some of its geographical aspects. Naturally, the quantity of letterpress cannot be great, and quality must be substituted if the book is to have any usefulness.

The book may fairly claim to be of high quality. It deals chiefly with physical features and the distribution of population, commodities, climates, etc., over the world's surface. It is limited to the most conspicuous and suggestive facts. The small black-and-white maps have abundant information, but the execution of many of them hardly equals even the American standard. The book is full of suggestiveness to the teacher, and in the hands of a competent instructor may easily be expanded into a course of practical geography.

Tibet and Turkestan: A Journey Through old Lands and a Study of New Conditions. By Oscar Terry Crosby. xvi and 351 pp.

Numerous Illustrations, 19 Appendices, Map in Colours, and Index. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1905.

Mr. Crosby's visit to Tibet was confined to the remote northwest corner of that country. He explored and he describes vividly the desolate nature of this part of the lofty plateau called Aksai Chan. Travelling for eight weeks at altitudes of 15,500 to 18,500 feet, the cold was intense, and the little party barely escaped with their lives. Mr. Crosby says that the hardships of the journey were in every respect more severe than those he experienced in Africa while travelling from Somaliland to Khartum.

In his account of Tibet the author tries, as too few explorers do, to see the inhabitants from their own point of view, and to discover how far their environment is responsible for their social and other peculiarities. The illustrations are admirable; but the three views in Lhasa might more properly have been credited to the Imperial Russian Geographical Society of St. Petersburg, which made these reproductions of the photographs taken by the Buriat Dorjief, than to the National Geographic Society of Washington.

Hinter den Kulissen des Mandschurischen Kriegstheaters, Von Max Th. S. Behrman. 368 pp. and Map. C. A. Schwetschke & Son, Berlin, 1905. (Price, 4 M.)

Letters written by a war correspondent from Harbin and other points in the rear of the actual scene of the hostilities in Manchuria. The book, covering the period from March, 1904, to the end of the war, gives many views behind the scenes and statements of fact and opinion which were not permitted to reach the world during the progress of the war.

Two Years in the Antarctic. Being a Narrative of the British National Antarctic Expedition. By Albert B. Armitage. xix and 315 pp.

Numerous Illustrations, Map, 4 Appendices, and Index. Edward Arnold, London, 1905. (Price, \$4.)

This book deals only with incidents of the work and experiences of the last British expedition to Victoria Land. The author does not discuss Antarctic problems nor advance scientific theories, but tells the plain story of the life of about fifty men during their long sojourn in the South Polar regions. The book is well illustrated, and the letterpress is interesting, as it could hardly fail to be with such a wealth of incident at hand. For those who care to learn from a book on

the Antarctic only of the life and occupations of polar adventurers this volume will be satisfying; but if the reader wishes to get an idea of the scientific results of the Discovery Expedition and is interested in the theories and speculations to which such an expedition gives rise, he will have to read Captain Scott's large volumes.

The Elements of Geology. By William Harmon Norton. x and 461 pp., 374 Illustrations, Diagrams, Maps and Index. Ginn & Company, Boston, 1905. (Price, \$1.40.)

The author takes in turn the external and internal geological agencies and treats in connection with each of these processes the land-forms and rock structure which it has produced. Thirteen chapters are given to these principles and illustrations of physical geology and the final nine chapters to the historical view of the science. Especial attention is given in the historical section to North America, and the only map in colours is a geological map of the United States and a part of Canada. The book is simply planned, richly supplied with half-tone illustrations and small maps, is not overloaded with details, and is in every way an attractive book to put in the hands of the young student.

Erdkunde für Höhere Lehranstalten. Von Dr. Adolf Pahde. Part I: Unterstufe. vi and 108 pp., 36 Illustrations, and Index. (Price, M. 1.80.) II: Mittelstufe, Erstes Stück. iv and 134 pp., 8 Illustrations and Index. (Price, M. 1.80.) III: Mittelstufe, Zweites Stück. v and 169 pp., 14 Illustrations, and Index. (Price, M. 2.40.) IV: Mittelstufe, Drittes Stück. iv and 148 pp., 4 Illustrations, and Index. (Price, M. 2.) V: Oberstufe. v and 142 pp., 39 Illustrations and Index. (Price, M. 2.50.) Carl Flemming, Glogau, 1905.

These small text-books are intended for the several grades in the high schools and lead up to courses in the gymnasia. Vol. I deals with the fundamental principles of geography, the shape and movements of the earth, and presents the essential facts relating to the continents and a concise treatment of Germany; Vol. II and III are devoted to the other continents; Vol. IV contains a fuller discussion of Germany, and Vol. V is given to mathematical, physical, and biological geography, map projections, and commercial highways. The books are meant to meet the fact that the time given to geography in the "Höhere Lehranstalten" is short. The choice of matter is excellent, and the style is marked by simplicity of statement and brevity of sentences. The series will be most useful in the hands of thoroughly-equipped teachers, for such instructors will find it full of suggestion for the amplification of each topic.

Jahrbuch der Naturwissenschaften, 1904-1905. Edited by Dr. Max Wildermann. xiii and 537 pp., 28 Illustrations, and an Index covering the volumes for 1900/1-1904/05. B. Herder, St. Louis, Mo., 1905. (Price, \$2.)

The twentieth issue of this volume maintains its high reputation as one of the best periodical records of scientific progress. A section is given to each of the thirteen leading branches of science, and all the more important phases of discovery and progress in each field, for the year under review, are described by specialists. Among the sections of special interest to geographers are geography, mineralogy and geology, anthropology, ethnology and archæology,